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cars or at political functions. There is nothing really improper in this, and it has gratified the curiosity of a great many people, but as the political trip ended at New York the time would seem to be appropriate for Mrs. Bryan to withdraw from the campaign. If her husband should be elected she will have abundant opportunities of seeing and being seen, but in the meantime she should not court too much publicity.

A CONFESSED FAILURE.

Mr. Bryan's managers announced, two weeks ago, that their candidate would pass from his triumph in New York through New England to take part in the canvass in Maine which precedes the election to be held the second Monday in September. At first it was given out that Mr. Bryan's making four speeches in Maine would reduce the ordinary Republican majority or turn the State over to the Democrats. The cooler managers of the Bryanite party hoped at first that the magician from the Platte might be able to stampede the Republicans of Maine. True, they had never seen any stampeding before Mr. Bryan got away with the Albiged convention at Chicago, but might not the b. o. of the P. be a political prodigy? The managers watched his progress from Nebraska to New York, read his speeches and noted the quality of the crowds; they met him at New York and listened to his speech and noted its lack of effect; they read it in the papers the next day; then they held a council. Among those present were Chairman Jones, who lost an arm fighting the Lincoln government; Senator Gorman, who had been called to the Hotel and the Washington National Hotel; Governor Stone, of Missouri; the original Bland, the other Jones of Nevada, with a twenty-five-million-dollar interest in silver property; General Weaver, ex-Governor of Iowa, of Texas, and other recent celebrities. They came promptly to the conclusion that, like the historic parrot, Mr. Bryan had already talked too much. Like the horse which had lost every race in the first weeks of the season, he must be "pulled off." But that was easier said than done. The chief delight of Mr. Bryan's life is to hear Mr. Bryan's voice and be thrilled by the Bryan oratory. Very naturally, when it was intimated that the circuit of speech-making should not be completed the candidate was indignant. Was he not to turn Maine to the side of the silver barons who had been paying him \$5,000 a year? Be called off! Not if he knew himself. His next visitors were more important, and, being one against many, he hesitated and desired to compromise. Might he not visit Mr. Sewall and cause the coast and mountains of Maine to reverberate with one speech? Then his managers went away and consulted. "If he once gets loose in Maine," said one of them, "he will make fifty speeches, and that will undo us." So, taking Mr. Sewall, the managers repaired to the St. John mansion. This time they were more direct. Mr. Sewall was asked to say that the Maine Democracy is in a bad way and the probability is that the Republican majority will exceed the usual average of 14,000. If Mr. Bryan should speak in Maine and the Republican plurality should go to 17,000 or 18,000, it would be charged to his eloquence, and thus the ticket would be beaten in Maine in September. The managers coaxed and threatened while Mr. Bryan pouted; but they were too many for him. The Maine trip is deferred until after the voting in September, and the b. o. of the P. has been pacified with the promise of a gab-fest from the rear of a Pullman late in September until the day of voting.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Mr. Bryan has been pulled off by his managers. They not only admit that his oratory will defeat him, but, by their action, they openly confess it. It is the first time in American history that the managers of a campaign have bound and gagged the party candidate for President.

A POOR JOSHUA.

Governor Matthews has discovered a new name for the Popocrat candidate. Perhaps he was tired of hearing him called the Boy Orator, or perhaps he thought, since the New York speech, that was not an appropriate title. Anyhow, he has invented a new one. In his speech at Brookville on Saturday, where he opened the Democratic campaign, though not very wide, the Governor closed a eulogy of Mr. Bryan by saying: "He is the Joshua to win our victories." It has been very long since our victories. Mr. Matthews and all other Democrats were calling Grover Cleveland the Moses of the Democratic party, and he led the party twice out of the wilderness. They have shown their gratitude to Moses by repudiating and insulting him, and now they are looking for a Joshua. Governor Matthews thinks Bryan is the man. The name is not a happy one. Joshua was the trusted lieutenant of Moses, co-operated with the latter during his life, was designated as his successor, and did not assume the leadership until after the death of Moses. The new Democratic Joshua has not the confidence of his late Moses, is working against instead of with him, and is trying to force Moses into retirement and disgrace. The ancient Joshua was faithful to his first allegiance, and to his leader; the new Joshua is not. Two of the most notable events in the career of the ancient Joshua were his decisive battle with the Amorites and his capture of Jericho. On the first occasion the scriptural account says that "the sun stood still and the moon stayed until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies." This is the only occasion on record in which the sun and moon conspired to aid a leader. Mr. Bryan is said to have implicit faith in his star, and has given abundant evidence of his faith, but we do not expect to see the sun stand still while he smites the friends of sound money. Nor is it likely he will attempt the Jericho act. The ancient Joshua captured Jericho by having seven priests march around it seven times, blowing rams' horns, and at a final long blast the walls of the city fell down. There has been a good deal of marching around and blowing by Bryan's priests—Jones, Teller, Stewart, Albiged and others, including Matthews—and Bryan himself has blown a long blast on his horn, not only before the walls, but within the gates of New York, but it has not fallen nor shown any signs of doing so; but perhaps he didn't have his rams' horns with him. The inference is fair that it makes a great difference who blows the horn. If Governor Matthews had stopped to think he would not have called Mr. Bryan "our Joshua."

He might be compared to the besting spoken of in the Bible who "rose up boasting himself to be a god," but he makes a poor Joshua. Besides, just think of a Joshua with a rabbit-foot!

The claim of the Spanish government against the United States for damages on account of the various expeditions alleged to have sailed from this country carrying aid to the Cuban insurgents may prove a serious matter. No doubt quite a number of vessels have sailed from ports of the United States with men and munitions of war for the insurgents in spite of the warnings and efforts of the government to prevent it, and some of these vessels have reached Cuba and landed their cargoes. The important points in the case are, first, whether the sailing of any of these vessels constituted a military expedition within the meaning of the neutrality laws, and second, whether this government exercised due vigilance to prevent it. It must be remembered that none of the vessels referred to was owned or equipped for hostile purposes, and the mere carrying of unorganized men and arms would hardly constitute a military expedition. If it should be held otherwise the Spanish government would still have to prove that the United States had not made proper effort to prevent the vessels from sailing or to overhaul them after they had sailed. It is quite likely the government is prepared to show that it has done its full duty in the premises, yet the claims may be presented in such a way as to make an embarrassing case.

In this issue will be found two interesting private letters regarding the condition of the people of Mexico. As they give real views of life in the silver paradise, they are entitled to a careful perusal. The most notable feature is the low wages, or, rather, the starvation wages of laborers and factory hands—from 12 1/2 to 25 cents a day in Mexican dollars, equivalent to half that amount in the current money of this country. The daily compensation would not pay for a yard of the coarse cotton cloth they manufacture. And yet, the mine owners who have brought to the United States the story of Mexican prosperity are correct from their narrow and selfish view of things. The rich are prosperous in Mexico, and the millions of the silver mines would regard this country as prosperous if they could double their wealth at the expense of the whole people.

The Logansport Journal publishes the call for a meeting of railway employees to be held in that city to-night to form a railway men's sound-money club. The names of the signers are in separate columns, showing forty-seven Republicans and thirty Democrats. They assign the following reasons for their opposition to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1:

First—Because our present pay won't quite enable us to get by on the earth and we have no desire to have that pay cut in two.

Second—Because we prefer to have what few dollars we earn worth 100 cents apiece, not 30 cents.

Third—Because we do not see why we should be any better off if the price of everything we had to buy was doubled and our wages remained the same.

Fourth—Because, though the ratio may be 16 men out of work to 1 who has a job, we have no desire to swell the ratio by turning more men out of employment.

A patron sends a paragraph from the New Albany Ledger in which it is declared that Mr. Bryan never made a speech in favor of free wool. He did not make a whole speech in favor of free wool, but he made the advocacy of free wool a prominent feature of his great free-trade speech in the House Jan. 13, 1894. It appears in full in the appendix to the Congressional Record, Volume 24, Part 3, page 219. "I am for free wool," Mr. Bryan said in that speech, and when a separate vote was taken on the free wool proposition Mr. Bryan voted for it. Even the New Albany Ledger should be above such stupid lying as saying that Mr. Bryan did not advocate free wool.

In this congressional district the free-silver Democrats and Populists will cooperate.

Horsemen may differ on politics, but they are all in favor of stable currency.

BIBBLES IN THE AIR.

When we ask if Eve was bashful, History won't reply; But one fact is a lead-pipe clench—Her clothes were very shy.

An Ultimatum.

"See here, Pluggey," said the manager, "your base running has been dead rotten for a week. If you don't begin to slide we will have to let you slide."

Its Meat.

"Paw," asked Tommy, "what is a bicycle meat?"

"Most any old pedestrian is likely to be bicycle meat if he can't look two ways at once," said Mr. Figg.

The Cynical Bachelor.

"Sir," said the woman of the determined jaw, "woman's sphere is enlarging, and you must admit it."

"Well," said the cynical bachelor, "while I am not exactly prepared to concede that woman's head is exactly a sphere, still there is no doubt that it has been swelling at a great rate in the last few years."

INDIANA REPUBLICAN OPINION.

No free-silver man could or ever can float a silver currency more than his bullion value—Kendallville Standard.

purpose of a great political party to revolutionize the national currency there is practical paralysis in any other branch of commerce or life.—Indianapolis Herald.

With free coinage of silver we will have poor man's money sure enough, and the poor man will get it. But he cannot get it without the purchasing value of his labor.—Tipton Advocate.

Free silver would not give an idle man a day's work for a day's money. It would close mills and factories and force into idleness men who are now employed.—Greensburg Republican.

Silver Democrats have not yet explained how they are to get hold of the markets of the world with free trade while ignoring other nations in scaling down the dollar one-half.—Shelbyville Republican.

Those who would now refuse a Mexican dollar will be compelled to accept a Mexicanized American silver dollar whether they like it or not should the Populist and Democratic party succeed.—South Bend Tribune.

In 1892 the Democrats said vote for Cleveland and get \$1.25 per bushel for wheat. In 1893 they said vote for Bryan and get two dollars for one. The first promise was fulfilled by giving the farmers 45 cents for wheat. The second will be fulfilled by giving 53 cents for a dollar. Bryan should be elected.—Seymour Republican.

With all their bluster about the great accessions in this country the Bryanites have been able to trot out but one man who has left the Republican party, and he has never voted the ticket in a general election.—Greensburg Review.

It makes little difference how often Bryan speaks of bimetalism. He is working for the free coinage of silver and the effect of the government's action is to reduce it to a commodity like wheat or iron or apples, which have a value from day to day dependent entirely upon their market price.—Indianapolis Herald.

"I am not distributing postoffices yet, but I hope to be before long," said the Nebraska prodigy at Ada, O. This country has never voted the ticket in a general election, and its credit, not one whose first and only thought is the spoils of office.—Washington Star.

Windy mouthings benefit nobody. Bryan, four years ago, said if the Wilson bill became a law wages would increase and farm products would double. The law was passed and the wages of the farm laborer and the price of farm products are cut in two.—Fowler Republican.

Bryan boasted in his Madison Square speech that he was "invading the enemy's country." Mr. Bryan should repress his exultation until he is once more within his own borders. He is invading the enemy's country by the free coinage of silver. His supply train was not captured by the enemy.—Wabash Tribune.

There are a thousand strings in the independence of all foreign countries. In financial questions, yet he used all his oratorical ability to give foreign countries an advantage in our own country's markets. The independence of all foreign countries is what otherwise they would have had.—Lagrange Standard.

The man who mortgaged property and every man is trying to buy a little home on the installment plan. First consider if he can afford its loss before supporting the free silver party, for he will have to pay for it with his own money.—Indianapolis Herald.

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INDIANA REPUBLICAN OPINION.

No free-silver man could or ever can float a silver currency more than his bullion value—Kendallville Standard.

The farmer who votes for Bryan votes to increase the interest on the money he is compelled to borrow.—Worthington Times.

What the people need is a return to a protective tariff and a preservation of the present currency system.—Knightsdown Sun.

The Democrats offer this country monometallism, not bimetalism, and a depreciated monometallism at that.—Decatur Journal.

The coinage of silver would mean that the silver dollar would be worth exactly the bullion of the silver in the coin.—Delphi Journal.

The only way there can be in bimetalism is the concurrent use of both metals on a parity. This we have to-day.—Owen County Journal.

purpose of a great political party to revolutionize the national currency there is practical paralysis in any other branch of commerce or life.—Indianapolis Herald.

With free coinage of silver we will have poor man's money sure enough, and the poor man will get it. But he cannot get it without the purchasing value of his labor.—Tipton Advocate.

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